

MEDICAL

OR ROBACK'S
STOMACH
BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.



These Bitters
are not offered to the public
as medicine which
will cure all the "ills"
which flesh is heir to,
but as a remedial agent
—a great regulator of
the system.

In the Bitter districts
of the West and South
there has, for a long
time, been much needed
an article of Stomach
Bitters, which, if taken
in proper quantities, and
at the proper time, are a
sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Figue,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,
and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare
and powerful roots and
herbs, which make them
Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many
Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Soc-
ace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and
debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy
and make life enjoya-
ble.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend,
by preventing Diarrea,
Dysentery, Rheuma-
tism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart
bottles, of which the above is a fac-
simile. The label is finely en-
graved, and is provided with a safe-
guard from counterfeits. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$6.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6

East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, to
whom all orders should be ad-
dressed.

FOR SALE BY

W. H. BURGARDT, General Agent, RAYMOND
TYLER, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and by
Burgardt and Merchants everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES,
Dr. J. H. HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARDS
of two years, devoted his professional time ex-
clusively to the "treatment" of cases in restoring the
health of women. He has now entire confidence in
offering publickly his

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY".

DR. HARVEY'S

Chromo-Thermal Farno Pills,

which have never yet failed (when the directions
have been strictly followed) in removing

Female Complaints.

Daily Democrat.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18th.

COL. TOM. FORD, MEMBER FOR THE HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

Correspondents from Harper's Ferry assign a large share of the blame for the surrender of that position to Col. Tom. Ford, of the 32d Ohio, late Public Printer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and best known for his anti-Slavery speech in the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention in 1856. They say he abandoned Maryland Heights against Col. Miles' positive orders, and when there was no occasion or necessity for it. The Heights, were defended by Captain McGrath's battery, composed of two 12-inch Dahlgren guns, one 60-pound rifled gun, and two Napoleon howitzers. Captain Miles' brigade, composed of his own regiment, the Thirty-second Ohio, a battalion of the First Maryland Home brigade, and some Rhode Island and Maryland cavalry, and during the progress of the fight more troops were sent up. All familiar with the locality know that the Maryland Heights commanded the whole position. Eye-witnesses declare they were perfectly able to hold the Heights.

A correspondent of the Tribune says Col. Ford ordered the evacuation, for what reason he did not say. Col. Carl. McGrath, as far as he can judge, a soldier of average rank, upon receiving orders to strike his guns was so incensed that he refused to obey it, and not until he saw the infantry desirous of him could he be induced to perform the disgraceful task. He sat upon his guns and wept like a child, telling Col. Ford that no matter by whose orders it was done it was a piece of treachery. This abandonment of the key to the whole position certainly requires a most careful investigation at the hands of the proper authorities. Ford had positive and written orders to hold the place to the last extremity. His divisional troops and all our batteries were to aid him. Col. F. had remarked that he had looked the hill all over and made up his mind to stay there, that not a man should come down until they had been whipped from it. His subsequent action certainly gives the lie to his words.

Colonel Miles, who was at the extreme left, upon learning that the troops were leaving, rode hastily toward the spot, but met the men on their way up the hill and learning that the guns were spiked, did not order them back as he intended doing. As there was no talk as to who had changed the responsibility of the evacuation of this position, your correspondent asked Colonel Miles if it was done by his orders. "No, sir, but in direct opposition to them," was the unequivocal reply. Officers and men were thunderstruck at the performance, and Colonel Duley, commanding the first brigade, offered to re-take and hold the position, but Colonel Miles refused. The evacuation received merited condemnation of officers and men. Every one saw that the way for the rebels was now open.

George N. Sanders' Report in Eng-

[From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 3.]
Mr. George N. Sanders, late American consul in London, passenger, arrived yesterday by underground railway, direct from Richmond, Virginia, in time for the steamer Jura, and his important dispatches for the Confederate Commissioners, Messrs. Masons and Slidell.

Mr. Sanders says that Generals Joseph E. Johnson and Beauregard had so far recovered as to be able to resume activity; that the Confederate army in Virginia east of Petersburg, under command of Gen. Lee, Johnson, Longstreet and Jackson, numbers about 200,000, including more than 400 places of well-appointed field artillery, under Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, and 10,000 splendidly mounted and efficiently armed cavalry, under Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee; that the Confederate army was in fine condition, marching upon the enemy, and anxious to meet and give them battle on any fair field; no one in or out of the army doubted the result; that Generals Beauregard, Bragg, Price and Kirby Smith were at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand infantry and artillery and twelve thousand cavalry, in supporting distances of each other, in North Alabama, Tennessee and South-eastern Kentucky, marching from the front and rear of Buell and Grant's armies, supposed to number less than one hundred and fifty thousand; that the Confederate cavalry, under Generals Forrest and Morgan, had cut off the Federal re-enforcements and supplies, by river and rail, destroying transports and trains from close proximity to the rear.

It was confidently believed at Richmond that Buell's army would be captured or dispersed, that it could not possibly make a successful stand on the Ohio River; that General Humphrey Marshall had left Abingdon, Virginia, with his division entering Northeastern Kentucky to the Blue Grass region, expecting to form a junction with General Kirby Smith, from Beauregard's and Bragg's army; that Major General Holmes, at the head of 30,000 from Texas, Northwest Louisiana, and Arkansas, had passed Fort Smith, and would soon operate with the 20,000 State troops and Partisan Rangers already in the possession of the larger portion of the State of Missouri, that to hold St. Louis and Missouri against the Federal augmenting force, it would require a Federal army of not less than 100,000 men; that all accounts from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, &c., &c., and Maryland represented the young men of those States ready to rise and co-operate upon the advance of the Confederate armies; that the Confederates calculated upon adding not less than 150,000 to their numbers from these States, as they had furnished scarcely a regiment to the Federal army under the recent call.

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A soldier was shot and killed at Col. McCook's camp, near the Two-mile House, on Thursday night, by the guard for discharge of orders.

Hon. John Pettit was nominated by the eighth of January Democrats, for Congress, in the Lafayette district.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ATLANTA, GA. OFFICE, NO. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 24.

All volunteers for the State service, assembling under the recent proclamation of the Governor, will be at once mustered into service as part of the active militia of the State.

2. Company organizations will be at once effected, and elections of company officers held. The names of the officers elect, and the muster roll of the company, will be immediately returned to this office, in order that commissions may be issued without delay.

3. When more than six companies have assembled at a single rendezvous, a battalion may be at once organized, and the names of the officers elected and reported for commissions; and if a sufficient number of men shall be found at a single place of rendezvous to form three battalions, they may then go to perfect a regimental organization.

4. The State Guard will have been substantially re-organized, is hereby referred to for full information as to the details of the organization of companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions. The law will be found printed at length in the appendix to Stanton's Revised Statutes, 2d vol., page 700 to 804. Particular attention is called to the provisions of the 7th Section of the law, which prescribes the manner of holding elections and mustering men into service.

5. All good and loyal citizens of the Commonwealth, within the military age, are urgently called upon to enroll themselves as members of the State Guard, so as to be ready for service as soon as the arms and equipments can be provided, in the meantime, much instruction may be obtained by drill without arms.

6. Muster rolls and blanks will be furnished on application to this Department. By order of the Governor.

Jno. W. FINNELL,
Adjt. Genl. Ky. Vol.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18th, 1862.

Present—President Barrett and all the members except Messrs. Downing and Murphy.

The reading of the Journal of the previous meeting.

The Auditor's report of expenditures under the different heads of appropriations referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resignation of Richard Cox, School Trustee, from the Seventh Ward, was accepted.

Alderman Brown offered a resolution ordering an election on Saturday, September 27, 1862, in the Seventh Ward, to fill the unexpired term of Richard Cox, resigned, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne presented the petition of James Ward, asking the Council to remit the interest on back taxes due the city by him, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Terry presented a resolution for a joint session at nine o'clock this evening, for the purpose of electing a resolution ordering an election on Saturday, September 27, 1862, in the Seventh Ward, to fill the unexpired term of Richard Cox, resigned, which was adopted.

Yester—President Barrett and Messrs. Osborne, Hubbard, Peter, Terry, Drysdale, and Baird—

Nay—Mr. Brown—1.

Alderman Terry, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow \$20,000 to be loaned to the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company to enable her to pay the interest on bonds due October 1st, 1862, which was adopted, but suspended, and passed by the following vote:

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